

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Turkey has proposed the following condition to Servia, waiving her former claims for substantial guarantees: 1. The right of being diplomatically represented at Belgrade. 2. That Catholics and Jews shall enjoy the same rights as native Servians. 3. Servia shall not allow the formation of armed bands or the violation of Turkish Territory. 4. The existence of secret societies shall not be permitted. 5. That the Serbian fortresses shall be kept in good repair, and, finally, that the Turkish flag shall be hoisted over the fortresses jointly with the Serbian flag. It is believed that Servia will accept these conditions.

Queen Victoria, in her speech at the opening of the British Parliament, referring to the measures of her Government concerning the Turkish imbroglio, takes occasion to denounce the Porte for the bloody crimes committed in Bulgaria, and express her repugnance to them.

The approaching Papal Consistory at Rome is expected to be of great importance, inasmuch as the Pope has desired that all the Cardinals in the church should be present.

Prince Gortchakoff has retired from the Russian Cabinet. Count Adlerberg succeeds to the Premiership.

European advices state that the twelfth series of Russian mortgage credit bonds for 10,000,000 silver roubles (about \$8,000,000) will soon be placed in the financial centers of the continent.

All the members of the Hungarian Cabinet elevated their spinal columns the other day, and resigned in a body.

There has been a formidable socialist demonstration in Copenhagen, Denmark, to demand relief from taxation, and assistance for the large number of persons unemployed, who want to found a colony in America.

Bismarck has expressed the conviction that Russia will speedily renew the war by a direct attack upon Turkish territory.

In the British House of Lords, the other day, Earl Russell gave notice that he would shortly move that England shall discontinue all diplomatic intercourse with the Ottoman empire, on the ground that that nation is still barbarous and unworthy to rank among the enlightened people of Europe.

Chevet Pasha, the leader in the Bulgarian atrocities, has been arrested in Constantinople. The Marquis of Salisbury, who was the British Commissioner to the conference at Constantinople, is to be made a Duke.

Spain has promised to suppress the Cuban insurrection in two months more.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

East.

Philadelphia is introducing steam street cars. The village of Scranton, Pa., has been visited by a destructive conflagration. Over \$100,000 worth of business property was destroyed.

There never was so much want and destitution in New York city as at present. A petition presented to the Common Council shows that there are 55,000 unemployed laborers in the city, and that their families number about 220,000 persons, who are reduced to great destitution. The relief societies are all overtaxed, and the Council has asked the Legislature to pass a law authorizing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for repairing the down-town streets, now in bad condition, in order to provide these men with work.

West.

The farmers in the grasshopper counties of Iowa are harvesting the plowed lands to turn up the grasshopper eggs to the sun, and are sowing wheat.

The absence of Gen. Cook is sadly felt in Arizona. The Apache Indians have again broken loose, and are murdering and plundering the settlers. Gov. Sanford has sent a message to the Territorial Legislature, recounting the depredations, dwelling on the inefficient manner in which military operations are being conducted, troops moving slowly with heavy trains, and unable to reach the more mobile enemy, recommends that the Legislature memorialize the Secretary of War, asking the appointment of a body of Indian scouts to operate with the troops.

A grand collegiate oratorical contest will be held at Indianapolis on the 15th of March next. R. T. Taylor, the defaulting Cashier of the First National Bank of Franklin, Ind., who made away with \$125,000 of the institution's funds, turned up in Indianapolis the other day. He is said to be insane.

The Supreme Court of Utah Territory has reversed a new trial to John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer, and the lower court has been ordered to fix a new day for the execution.

Spotted Tail, the chief of the Sioux nation, left Spotted Tail agency, last week, with a body-guard of 300 chosen warriors, on a peace mission to the northern hostiles. They propose to go directly to the Crazy-Horse village and sue every endeavor to bring about a surrender on the terms offered by the Government.

Mrs. Caroline Lambert, of Omaha, aged 161 years, while lighting her pipe, the other day, accidentally ignited her clothes and burned herself to death.

There is stored in Chicago elevators 3,462,391 bushels of wheat; 2,592,313 bushels of corn; 675,741 bushels of oats; 256,207 bushels of rye, and 478,446 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,975,102 bushels, against 5,538,996 bushels at this period last year.

Gov. Hayes paid a flying visit to Cincinnati last week. He presided and made a brief speech at the twentieth anniversary of the Children's Home, in that city.

South.

Deputy United States Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, reports two men killed and several wounded by illicit distillers raided on by him without troops.

The Treasurer of the State of Tennessee has been directed, by resolution of the Legislature, to suspend the payment of interest on the State bonded debt, which means repudiation, for the present at least.

At a trial of an illicit distiller before a United States Commissioner, in Henderson county, N. C., last week, twenty armed men attacked the court, fatally wounding a Deputy Marshal. In his escape the distiller was also shot and mortally wounded.

There was a double execution at Fort Tabasco, Charles county, Md., on the 9th inst. The victims were William Simpson and Martin Henry, both negroes. Their crime was the murder of John W. Everett, a clerk in a com-

try store, the deed having been committed for the purpose of robbery.

Lieut. McIntyre, of the Second United States Infantry, was recently murdered by illicit distillers, near Cartersville, Ga.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In the District Criminal Court, last week, the Prosecuting Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the bribery case of ex-Secretary Belknap. He stated that he took this course at the recommendation of the President and Attorney General, and on account of the improbability of convicting the accused.

A lady employed in one of the departments has sued Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for breach of marriage promise, claiming \$50,000 damage.

A circular from the Treasury Department prohibits the importation of cattle and hides from Germany. This precaution is taken to prevent the introduction into this country of the rinderpest.

The Department of the Interior has received certificates of the completion of a fifty-mile section of the Southern Pacific railroad in California, on the Yuma division, and two sections of twenty miles on the Tulare division. The Commissioners report that the road is progressing eastward, and the track will probably cross the Colorado river at Fort Yuma into Arizona by the middle of March.

Engineers examining the stability of the foundations of the Washington monument will suggest the tearing down of the present structure and the removal of the stones to the circle at Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street for the base of a granite shaft of imposing height and design.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Gov. Wells was again before the House Committee on the 6th inst., and, in answer to a question by David Dudley Field as to whether, in canvassing the Louisiana returns, he had altered any figures or destroyed any returns, stated that he declined to answer any question touching the action of the board until the House gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know "whether he was the peer of any member of the committee, or a mere vassal." A number of questions were put to the witness concerning his action as a member of the Returning Board, to all of which he declined to answer until relieved of the sentence imposed by the House, which holds him in duress. Charles S. Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board, was also examined. He said he dined with the board on Sunday, Dec. 4, at which time Littlefield told him he had destroyed the Vernon parish paper. No one ordered him to destroy them. Witness said he certified to 178 votes for the Republicans from that parish, having full confidence in the clerks; knew nothing about the transposition of votes. Judge Davis, Chief Clerk of the board, gave testimony similar to that of Abell, so far as it affected Littlefield.

Duncan F. Kenner, of New Orleans, denies that he offered J. Madison Wells \$200,000 to give the vote of Louisiana to Tilden. He says Wells asked for \$200,000 to count the vote of the State as actually cast in the ballot-boxes, and has asked to be summoned to Washington.

Louis M. Kenner, a member, and T. W. Eaton and York A. Woodward, clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified before the Congressional committee on the 7th inst. Kenner said he had no knowledge of any alterations having been made in the Vernon parish return, or of any papers having been burned or destroyed, nor did he know of any proposition for receiving money for any act in connection with the electoral vote; the Returning Board, he said, did not feel safe—felt intimidated—hence the necessity for troops to protect them. Eaton testified that he did not see Littlefield or any one else make erasures in the original returns; Littlefield never asked him to assist in making any alterations. Woodward, in his testimony, said he worked with Littlefield on the returns the night of Dec. 3, when the alteration is alleged to have been made, but did not see him make any erasures; first heard of the Vernon parish transfer when he came to Washington.

The lower house of the Rhode Island Legislature has resolved that the imprisonment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board by Congress is a "gross violation of the reserved rights of the States."

Ex-Gov. Skarns, of Florida, was before the House Privileges Committee, on the 9th inst. He testified that he never received or sent any telegram saying that he (meaning the Republicans) must have Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, by fair means or foul. Never received a telegram from anybody outside the State requesting him to send couriers for returns which must be made to show a majority for Hayes. He said the dispatch from W. E. Chandler, "Bismarck ought to come here at once," was sent to C. D. Willard, of Washington, and had reference to railroad matters. Nothing was said about money in any telegram which passed between himself and persons in the North, and he also said he had no knowledge of any money having been received from the North either before or after the election.

A. B. Levisse, one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana, was examined before the Senate committee. He testified that on the 4th of December last, in New Orleans, one S. M. Asher, claiming to act as the agent of Democrats, approached him with an offer of \$50,000 to cast his vote in the Electoral College for Tilden. Levisse rejected the offer, when, as he claims, the bribe was raised to \$100,000. Levisse held out for \$200,000, and the negotiation fell through. Levisse's story is that he set the figure higher than he thought could be paid, and claims that his purpose in the affair was only to see how far the Democrats would go.

C. Irving Ditty, of Maryland, one of the "visiting statesmen" at New Orleans during the count, was called before the House committee, and testified to the bad reputation of Maddox as to truth and veracity, and said he would not believe him on oath. Witness admitted, in answer to a question, that he was at Littlefield's quadroom ball in New Orleans. A number of other gentlemen of both visiting committees were there, including Lyman Trumbull. An excited war of words occurred at this point between members of the committee and witness, Mr. Sparks having said he believed Judge Trumbull would designate witness' story as stuff. Capt. Ditty replied angrily that if the statement was untrue, he (the Chairman) assumed something which he had no right to assume. Witness continued—All parties went to the ball as a matter of curiosity. One of the features of the ball was a woman with pink eyes.

John F. Mulhern, one of the clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, was before the House prerogative committee on the 10th. He testified that some affidavits were made by clerks of the board in the compiling-room. Don't know whether they were used. Most any name was signed to affidavits. Dec. 2 witness saw with Littlefield and Maj. Eaton a slip of paper containing the total of the electoral vote. The majority on these of the Democrats was about 4,000. Saw afterward that a change had been made in the figures. Heard Gov. Wells in conversation with Littlefield in Abell's office, Dec. 2. Could not hear what they said. Dec. 6 saw them again in a conversation in a very low tone in a clerk's room. Saw Littlefield take from a desk a paper and make some erasures about a quarter of an hour after conversing with Gov. Wells. The committee examined Postmaster General Tyner relative to the resignation of Watts, the alleged ineligible Oregon elector, and elicited the fact that the latter resigned his postmastership, by telegraph, on Nov. 13, 1876. The written resignation was not received at the department until Dec. 9. Watts' successor as Postmaster was appointed Nov. 23.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

John O'Mahoney, the well-known Fenian leader, died recently in New York.

A Washington dispatch announces the death of Rear Admiral Wilkes, of the navy.

A New Haven dispatch says that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company has settled with the widow of one of the Ashabula victims for \$5,175, which means, probably, \$5,000 and expenses of identification and return of the remains, if any.

Lerdo, the exiled President of Mexico, arrived in New York last week.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—On motion of Justice Miller, ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the electors by the President of the Senate, with different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors. The vote is as follows: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. On motion of Mr. Abbott, resolved, that in the case of Florida this commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, or of persons named in certificate No. 1 as electors. *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—8. *Nays*—Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—7. The Secretary of the commission was ordered to inform counsel as to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Florida electors, upon the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Florida electors. Humphreys testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner on the 5th of October, and produced a letter from Judge Woods, of that date, written at Newark, N. J., accepting the resignation. Argument upon the case was then opened, Judge Bradley, of Democratic count, leading off. He was followed by Messrs. Shellabarger and Kenner. The Secretary of the commission closed the argument on behalf of the electors.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—The commission heard testimony upon the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Florida electors. Humphreys testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner on the 5th of October, and produced a letter from Judge Woods, of that date, written at Newark, N. J., accepting the resignation. Argument upon the case was then opened, Judge Bradley, of Democratic count, leading off. He was followed by Messrs. Shellabarger and Kenner. The Secretary of the commission closed the argument on behalf of the electors.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—The commission was occupied, in secret session, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., in debate upon the Florida case, in which every one of the fifteen members by turns participated. Two or three of the Judges and several of the Senatorial members read elaborately prepared opinions upon the main points at issue, and the discussion is understood to have been, from its commencement to its close, of extraordinary power and ability. At the close of the debate Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution declaring, in substance, that the four Republican electors in Florida were ineligible, and that the Senate should substitute declaring the Tilden electors valid. This substitute was rejected by the following vote: *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. *Nays*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Mr. Garfield, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Strong then withdrew his resolution, and Representative Garfield offered the following: *Resolved*, That four persons, to wit: Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Pearce, who were appointed electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States. This was adopted by the following vote: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. On motion of Mr. Garfield, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Strong were appointed a committee to draft a report of the decision of the commission, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, to be signed by the members of the commission, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two houses as required by the Electoral act.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—The commission reassembled in the afternoon, and, after the reading of the journal, adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—The commission assembled in the afternoon, and received the certificates and accompanying papers in the case of Louisiana from the presiding officer of the joint convention of Congress. An adjournment till Tuesday was then voted.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—The commission entered upon the consideration of the Louisiana case, and listened to the arguments of counsel assigned to the duty of appearing for the electors. Senator McDonald led on behalf of the Democrats. He said in the election of 1872 the vote of Louisiana had been rejected because the returning electors had not complied with the law, and they now proposed to show the law had not been complied with in the present case. A popular majority had been reversed by this board, through actual fraud. They had thrown aside the returns sent them by the proper officers, and had taken the reports of the Supervisors of Registration in their place, but even this they did not follow at all times. The people of sixty-nine polls had been disfranchised. Mr. McDonald maintained that the commission had the right, and it was their duty, to consider the information in possession of the two houses. Their duties were judicial, not merely clerical, and he conjured them to carefully weigh the evidence in the possession of the two houses for which they were acting. Mr. Jenks followed on the same side, and proceeded to review the election in the several parishes, taking as a basis of facts the testimony before the House Louisiana investigating committee, with the incidental claim that this testimony was proper evidence to be considered by the commission. In doing so, he asked that the moral light of the universe might be allowed to shine upon this transaction, and the nation be free from the vile act of this Returning Board. Mr. Harburt, for the Republicans, argued that Kellogg was the legal Governor of Louisiana at the recent election, and that McEnery had no shadow of claim to the office. Hence the Hayes electors were the only ones that were proper and legally elected and certified to. He also argued at length against the admission of evidence and going behind the returns, declaring that the Returning Board was a legal body, and its decision final. Mr. Howe next reviewed the case as given by John Smith, a Republican objector. His argument was directed mainly to showing the legality of the Kellogg certificates, and the irregularity of those made up by a man who had no valid claim to the office. Senator Carpenter followed on behalf of the Democratic objectors. He said he did not appear for Samuel J. Tilden, a

gentleman whom he did not know, and with whom he had no sympathy, but he "appeared" for 10,000 legal voters of Louisiana who had been disfranchised by the law of 1865. His official title is the "Returning Board of Louisiana." Mr. Carpenter held that the powers of the commission were not judicial; that it was nothing more than a committee of investigation, inasmuch as Congress, according to the terms of the law creating it, had no power to approve or reverse its decision, as it saw fit. He then went into an analysis of the statute law of Louisiana relating to elections, Returning Boards, etc., and claimed that the Election Board, which had appointed the electors in violation of the constitution of the State and of the United States. The commission adjourned before Mr. Carpenter concluded his argument.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered. Mr. Canine reported with an amendment that the bill be amended to become citizens. Messrs. Hamlin, Dorsey and Davis were appointed the new conference committee on the part of the Senate. The bill relating to the restoration of the fast mail train and the franking privilege. The Senate discussed the bill to amend the act to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt, and the bill to amend the act to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt, and the bill to amend the act to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt. The Senate refused, by a vote of 20 yeas to 28 nays, to concur in the House amendment to the deficiency bill, reducing the price of competition in the Government Printing Office.

HOUSE.—The House considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the Congressional Printer from paying more for his commission than the average paid in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$12,494,702.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The credentials of Senator-elect Garland, of Arkansas, were filed. The bill to pay Capt. Eads for his Mississippi jetty was indefinitely postponed. The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hale read a letter addressed to him by the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, stating that they were confined in a dark, damp dungeon on the night of the election, and offered a resolution directing that they be removed to better quarters, where their health may not be endangered. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced appropriating \$7,000 to defray the expenses of the Electoral Commission, and to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, according to the plan suggested by Capt. Hovgaard. The bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe was passed. The report of the committee on election in Florida, declaring the Tilden electors chosen in that State, was taken up and debated. Mr. Furman, the Republican member from Florida, ventilated his views upon Florida politics, and the State Canvassing Board as dishonest and corrupt, and claimed that Tilden carried the State. A number of other speeches were delivered, but without reaching a vote on the report the House adjourned.

WHIPPS, the Louisville (Ky.) land-lord, who recently killed his chief clerk, D. E. BARRETT, an attendant at the Northampton (Mass.) Insane Asylum, was recently set upon and murdered by lunatics.

FRANK ALDEN, of Indianapolis, has been sentenced to ninety-nine years, imprisonment in the Indiana penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. Pfeiffer.

M. S. LENHEIM, cashier of the First National Bank of Montrose, Pa., is in jail on a charge of forgery and embezzlement. He gambled \$90,000 of the institution's funds.

At Bridgeport, Cal., Mrs. Mary Grant shot and instantly killed John Gilroy. She waylaid him and shot him with a double-barreled shot-gun. She says Gilroy had been talking about her.

THE TREASURER of Saginaw, Mich., John Linton, was recently attacked by two highwaymen, knocked down, cut in several places with a knife, and robbed of \$300 in currency. The robbers escaped.

JACKSON, the member of the Williamson county (Ill.) band of outlaws, who squealed on his partners a short time ago, wants to take it all back now, says he is insane, etc. He has been held to bail.

JOHN T. DOUGLASS and E. W. Bryant, two prominent St. Louis insurance men, have been indicted for perjury, in the matter of sworn statements concerning the affairs of the company with which they are connected.

NEAR Washburn, Ind., a man named John Alexander murdered his brother's wife by cutting her throat. He then attacked his mother with the knife, nearly severed one of her hands from her body, and ended by throwing her into the fire, where she was badly burned.

DAN SHAY was arrested in New Orleans for being drunk, and taken to the police station. After being locked up, Shay drew a pistol from his boot, and, thrusting his hand through the prison bars, shot the policeman who had arrested him, inflicting a mortal wound.

FIVE bold Chicago burglars entered the residence of Mr. Seelye, a wealthy merchant, in broad daylight, on one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, imprisoned the family in a dark closet, and ransacked the house, carrying off a considerable amount of money and jewelry.

SAMUEL HALL, of Bardonia, Ky., journeying to Pittsburgh, stopped over at Louisville, got into an altercation with an unknown man, and was stabbed fifteen times with a bowie-knife. His ears and nose were partly cut off, the jugular vein severed, and the whole body mutilated in a shocking manner.

THE First National Bank, of Franklin, Ind., has been compelled to close its doors, the cashier, Robert T. Taylor, having absconded after a long series of forgeries, which have absorbed the entire capital of the institution. The defalcation is said to be the largest ever perpetrated in the State of Indiana.

TWO HIGH-TONED young men of Sioux City, Iowa, quarreled about money matters, and concluded to settle the dispute at the pistol's mouth. A public hall was selected for the duel, and two shots were exchanged at fifteen paces' distance, resulting in one being wounded in the neck, while the other was shot in the wrist.

CHARLES PRAPP and his wife, of Columbus, Wis., quarreled at the dinner-table, when Prapp upset the table, scattering the contents over the floor. He then seized a shot-gun, and, putting the muzzle to his head, pulled the trigger and discharged the load into his head, inflicting a horrible wound that caused his death in a short time.

Boston Schools. Boston has 509 day and evening schools, 1,306 teachers of all classes, and 55,417 pupils, of whom 25,833 are females. The total expenditure for all purposes last year was \$2,014,380.84, a decrease of over \$64,000. The cost per scholar in the day schools for tuition and incidental was \$36.15, a decrease of 70 cents. Superintendent Philbrick thinks that the kindergartens in the less-favored sections of the city would be of great service to parents who are too much occupied with their daily labor to give their children the care they need, and that vacant school-rooms might be used for this purpose.

The introduction of penny postage in England is to be commemorated by a statue to Sir Rowland Hill in his native town of Kiddersminster.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Grounds Upon Which the Electoral Commission Render Their Decision.

The Electoral Commission state the grounds of their decision in the case of Florida as follows: That it is not competent under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of the act constituting the commission, to go into evidence *afterwards* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of Florida, according to the determination and declaration of the President of the Senate, were appointed by the Board of State Canvassers prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show they had not, and that all the proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or of the Executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissible for any such purpose. As to the objection made to the eligibility of Humphreys, the commission is of the opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of the ineligible elector, the evidence does not show he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed. The commission also decided that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be the certificates of the electoral votes of Florida are the certificates of votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and they ought not to be counted as such.

The Democratic Objections. The objections to the decision introduced in the House recite:

First.—That the decision that the vote cast by Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as electors of President and Vice President of the United States on behalf of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the State, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton, and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of the State.

Second.—That the commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove the first-named set were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature, as also of the Board of State Canvassers, as well as the Returning Board of the State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with intent to defeat the will of the people.

Third.—That the decision was founded upon the resolution and order of the commission previously made.

Fourth.—That the decision excludes all evidence taken by the two houses of Congress, by the committees of each house, concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by persons whose certificates are taken as proof of due appointment of the electors.

Fifth.—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove the certificate of Stearns (Governor), as also of the Board of State Canvassers, as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificates the commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted.

Sixth.—That the commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State to review and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board or Board of State Canvassers rendered through fraud without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of the courts in a case lawfully brought before the court which had jurisdiction.

Seventh.—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that Florida, by all the departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, had decreed as fraudulent all certificates of Stearns (Governor), as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificates the commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted.

Eighth.—That to count the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long as electors for President and Vice President would be in violation of the constitution of the United States.

The objections are signed by Senators Jones (Fla.), Cooper, Burnum, Kernan, Sunbury and McDonald; Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson (Mass.), Jenks, Finley, Sawyer, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt (N. Y.) and Springer.

Beef for the Britons.

Being invested with arbitrary powers, the British authorities are taking rigorous measures to prevent the spread of the rinderpest among the herds of the United Kingdom. The public alarm arises from infected cattle having been landed at Deptford from Germany, where in Silesia and the Hartz mountains the plague exists to a dangerous extent. Fearing scarcity from this pestilence, the English journal call on us for more American beef. People of all classes, we are told, buy it, and the average weekly importation already reaches 600,000 pounds. Great surprises are evidently in store for those who supposed our transatlantic trade had attained its limit.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. DEWES..... 8 75 @ 11 75. HOES..... 40 @ 6 75. COTTON..... 12 1/2 @ 13. FLOUR—Superfine Western..... 5 30 @ 5 75. WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago..... 1 1/2 @ 1 42. CORN—Western Mixed..... 38 @ 40. OATS—Western Mixed..... 30 @ 32. RYE—New York..... 16 75 @ 17 00. LARD—Steam..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4.

DEWES—Choice Graded Steers..... 5 50 @ 5 75. Choice Native..... 4 80 @ 5 25. Cows and Heifers..... 3 75 @ 4 25. Good Second Quality Cows..... 3 1/2 @ 3 75. Medium to Fair..... 4 25 @ 4 60. FLOUR—Fancy White Winter..... 5 90 @ 6 00. Good to Choice Spring Ex..... 5 00 @ 5 75. WHEAT—No. 3 Spring..... 1 31 1/2 @ 1 33 1/2. No. 3 Winter..... 1 1/2 @ 1 25. CORN—No. 2..... 35 1/2 @ 36. OATS—No. 2..... 30 1/2 @ 31. RYE—No. 2..... 20 1/2 @ 21. BARLEY—No. 2..... 18 1/2 @ 19. BUTTER—Creamery..... 38 @ 39. EGGS—Fresh..... 20 @ 21. PORK—Mess..... 15 50 @ 16 00. LARD..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4.

WHEAT—No. 1..... 1 42 @ 1 48. No. 2..... 1 34 @ 1 42. CORN—No. 2..... 34 @ 35. OATS—No. 2..... 24 @ 25. RYE..... 20 @ 21. BARLEY—No. 2..... 18 @ 19.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall..... 1 40 @ 1 50. CORN—Western Mixed..... 38 @ 39. OATS..... 30 @ 31 1/2. RYE..... 20 @ 21. PORK—Mess..... 15 50 @ 16 00. LARD..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4.

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WHEAT—No. 1..... 1 42